THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1892.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all case send stamp for that purpose.

### Will There Be Cholera Next Year?

We have not seen any conclusive reason for the opinion recently expressed by many foreign medical experts that there is likely to be another year of cholera in Europe Even in England, where the authorities have inluffed the dangers from cholera, this opinion is given out by the leading medical journals. In London it has been determined to maintain for another year the Cholera Commission recently organized by the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and on Saturday last the Chairman of that Board said that the reason for maintaining this Commission lay in the apprehension of its members that the cholera epidemie would appear again early in 1833. It is true that there have been occasions in which the cholera has run from year to year in European countries, and there have been years when it existed during the winter time even in western Europe: but we have not been made aware of any sufficient cause for the particular apprehension that now exists mong medical authorities. They must have reason to believe that the infection is very deeply grounded, perhaps in Russia.

It is evident that, in this part of the world, we must needs keep up a quarantine guard for some time yet. Until an indeffnite period of the coming year, we must needs be cautious about admitting immigrants to this country. We must needs continue to enforce every means of keeping the city in the best possible sanitary condition. The city authorities, as well as the State and Federal authorities, have yet important duties to perform for the protection of the city and the country.

#### The Chicago Tariff Plank a Thing of Very Little Importance.

The subjoined letter from an intelligent citizen of California will, we think, be read with a good deal of interest just now:

To the Entros or Tax Sex-Sire As a diligent and admiring reader of Tue Sex for twenty years, and as a Democrat of over twenty-five years I have a question to ask you. Is it understood by the Chicago platform Democratic President most, in honor to his party, vetany and all tariff schedules or a law that involves the

evying of import duties ! I have read the Chicago platform over several times, and have discussed this one clause with my friend many times. There are eleven Democrats here is Pomona who vow that if you decide the construction of the clause as in favor of the abolition of all tariffs whether high or low, we shall not only vote the Republican electoral ticket next November, but will contribute our services and money to the election of the Recublican national ticket. We agree that the leaders of our party have gone

like a lot of fools into this infernal tariff nonsense We understand that Jerransov and Jacksov and Thiox and Rasoall, whom we delight to honor, never taught this notarid hereay. I shall hate to go into the Repulheant camp, but I won't swallow the temfoolery of

the Mugwumps who try to boss our party.

You are sound on the Force bull. That is the one great issue for us; but we have many numbskulls in our party that don't seem to see it. I am very earnest in this matter, and shall await a response from yo with keen expectation.

A Cantroonia Language. with keen expectation. Ponona, Cal., Sept. 13.

There is no question that the tariff plank adopted at Chicago was meant to be the squarest possible declaration against protection and in favor of free trade. It says flatly that all protection is unconstitutional; and if that is so, every intelligent man must be against protection until the time, which is very far off, when the Constitution can be altered

But our correspondent need not be troubled by this feature of the Chicago platform. It was repudiated on the spot by the 352 members of the Convention who voted against it, while only 561 members voted in favor of it; and it has since been rejected by many intelligent and sensible Democrats. Mr. CLEVELAND renounced its extravagant and absurd of pology in hi address of acceptance delivered at the Madison Square Garden; Governor HILL gave it a very ingenious protectionist explanation in his Brooklyn speech of Monday evening; and the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut has repudiated it outright by adopting declarations squarely in favor of protection. When Mr. CLEVE-LAND is President, he can, without any dishonor, sign as many protectionist tariff bills as Congress may send to him and he may find worthy of approval.

Under these circumstances we trust that our California correspondent and his eleven friends, who are awaiting our decision, will change their minds and determine to later anitedly and earnestly for the Democratic Scket without regard to the preposterous briff plank.

No Force Bill! No Negro Domination!

# Tammany Hall.

If Mayor GRANT were willing to accept a renomination, he would be again elected Mayor, and by a majority so great that the managers of the national Democratic campaign are all anxious to overcome his obsetions to running. With him at the head of the municipal ticket, the Democratic canvass in the city of New York would be enthusiast'e all along the line, and the electoral ticket would profit correspondingly. But even if Mayor GRANT persists in refusing a renomination, the Tammany Hall organization will not find it difficult to select some other candidate from among its members, who has the distinguished governing ability which marks that great Democratic society.

During the two terms of Mayor GRANT Tammany Hall has been pursued with abuse which was not checked until the present canvass began. It has been described by its Hugwump enemies as a vile band of criminals held together for corrupt purposes only. Political parsons have preached against it as the very embodiment of the Devil. The government of New York, the chief city of the New World, has been stigmatized as a den of thieves. The town, according to these viliflers of the Democracy, is ruled by its worst elements under the leadership of murderers. ertmina's, and semi-criminals, red-nosed ruffians, and coarse and brutal men who defy all the decencies of life. A Mugwump newspaper prepared and published pictures of the Tammany Hall leaders, in which they were held up to the execration of the civilized world as examples of baseness from whom all decent people must turn in

horror and with loathing This same newspaper has vilified Mayor GRANT especially. It has described him as a low fellow. of the very soum of politics, without ability, and without the qualities which command and deserve the respect of selfrespecting people. It has presented him as the poor tool of a band of conspirators who has no character of his own and no inherent qualifications for a public office so high.

How small is the influence of these malignant enemies of the New York Democracy was demonstrated when Mayor GRANT came | the functions parted with it can theoreti-

up for reflection. They brought against him every force which they could muster, social, political, and religious; but the Democratic people returned him to his place at the head of the municipal Government with a great and emphatic majority. How hypocritical was the assault on him is demonstrated by the fact that the very Mugwumps who were engaged in it most relentlessly, are now anxious to support him as a leader, so strong in his ability, his honesty, and his popularity that his candidacy would be a powerful aid to the great and general Democratic cause. They could not defeat him, and now they want

him to lead them to victory. The truth is that Mayor GRANT has been one of the very ablest, most independent, most indefatigable, and most useful Mayors the city of New York has ever had. The Mugwump attacks on him were the assaults of men distrusted by the people, and whose sole campaign ammunition was falsehood. Mayor GRANT is a very able, firm, and high-minded man.

It is true that his theory of government is not the Mugwumpian. He believes that municipal politics is Democratic politics He believes that the Democratic party should assume the full control of the municipal government of New York as a part of its regular business. He believes that Democrats are both rightfully entitled to run the government of the city and are competent for the job. He believes in a partisan government of New York, and he knows that the interests of the people are not protected unless the whole responsibility for the administration is borne by the dominant Democratic party. That is why he has been assailed and vilified by the Mugwamps in the recent past, though at last they are learning that without his principles they cannot hope to conduct any campaign for the Democracy successfully.

The hope of the Democratic party in this ampaign is Tammany Hall. It is more tion hope. It is confidence. Under that lendership victory will reward the Democracy next November.

Whether Mayor GRANT now retires from the City Hall, or whether he permits the people of New York to put him there again, he will deserve and will receive the universal Democratic plaudit of Well done, good and faithful public servant! The capacity of the Democratic party for government has been displayed nowhere so signally as by Tammany Hall in New York. Of all names entitled to Democratic honor, the foremost is the name of Tammany, the synonyme of Democratic power and trlumph.

An American Notion of Home Rule. In the September number of the Contemporary Review Mr. Albert Shaw sets forth what is undoubtedly the view taken by most Americans of the Irish demand for home rule. The view is founded on the recognition of the fact that Americans prosper under our conjoint system of Federal and State Governments, and upon the somewhat hasty inference that the same system would work smoothly if applied to the several parts of the United Kingdom. and even to the multiplex sections of the British empire. It is because this assumption, almost universal on this side of the Atlantic, is based upon a misconception of the conditions of the problem, that American ideas have relatively little weight even with intelligent Irishmen, who prefer to invite the cooperation of Mr. BLAKE, a Canadlan ex-Minister, rather than that of

any American statesman.

In the whole history of federal government there is no example of a smoothworking and permanent confederation produced by the disruption of a nation previously unified. On the contrary, all the instances of successful confederation-the Achean League, the Swiss cantons, the United Netherlands, the United States, and the new German empire-represent the consolidation to a limited extent and for specific purposes of States previously separate and independent of each other. Where a confederacy is formed under such conditions, the powers which are lodged in the central government are necessarily delegated and specific, all others being reserved to the constituent members of the coalition Formed under such conditions a confederacy possesses the firmest possible guarintees of State rights, and of the continuance of the habit of self-government, which are compatible with cohesion and with energy for collective purposes. It is hard to overestimate the idvantages with which the experiment of confederation was entered upon by the natives of the Swiss cantons, of the seven Netherland provinces which made good their revolt against Spain, of the thirteen revolted British colonies, and of the States composing the present German empire. Not only did all these possess at the outset local administrations and habit of self-government, but, as regards the federal machinery, they were in the position of donors, not of beneficiaries; to the central authority they gave what they chose; the rest they kept, and any attempt upon the part of the central power to enlarge its sphere of influence has had, therefore, to be made at the risk of

provoking a revolution. All intelligent Irishmen comprehend that he political conditions of the United Kingdom represent a complete antithesis to hose under which successful experiments in confederation have been made. The United Kingdom is a highly unified State. more thoroughly centralized than any State in central or western Europe with the exception of France. Indeed, until the recent creation of County Councils, it was more centralized than France has been under the third republic. It is many hundred years since the habit of local self-government became extinct among the natives of England and Wales; that right has not beer exercised in Scotland since the first years of the eighteenth century; and there has not been even a semblance of it in Ireland since

weakening all moral right to rule, and of

the beginning of the century now current. That, however, is by no means the most awkward element in the case, for no body believes that Irishmen, Scotchmen, Englishmen, or Weishmen have irrecover ably lost the aptitude for self-rule. A far more serious circumstance is the fact tha the creation of a conjoint system of a Fed eral and State Government must take place in the United Kingdom under conditions precisely opposite to those under which our own complex scheme of administration was established. We started with independent States, delegating certain functions to a central authority and reserving the rest. In the United Kingdom they start with complete political unification, and the po litical unit, speaking through an imperial assembly, is asked to delegate certain specific legislative and executive functions to one or more local bodies. It is obvious that here the situation is precisely the re verse of that under which previous confederative ventures have been carried to a successful issue. Here it is the centra which is the delegating power; to it belong all the functions not expressly parted with;

and, what is even more portentous, even

cally reclaim. In practice it may never exercise the theoretical right, as the British Parliament has pover exercised it in the case of the Dominion of Canada, which was one of many reasons why Mr. GLADSTONE'S Home Rule bill of 1885 was substantially

modelled on the Canadian precedent. But even if the British Parliament shall forbear to exercise the theoretical right of reclaiming piecemeal what it has given away in block, there remains the superla tively difficult question of determining what tribunal shall decide in cases of a conflict of jurisdiction between the imperial assembly and a local legislature. Our Federal Constitution, as was pointed out by its opponents at the time of its ratification, seriously imperils the rights of the States by remitting the interpretation of the Federal organic law to a tribunal whose members are exclusively appointed by one of the parties, that is to say, by the Federal President, by and with the consent of the Federal Senate. We may be certain that where conditions fundamentally opposite to those of confederation prevail, as they do in the United Kingdom, the imperial assembly will never sacrifice its interests by placing the tribunal authorized to define a home rule act and to settle questions of jurisdiction exclusively in the hands of a local legislature and executive.

We have here endeavored to show why the question of delegating a species of State Government to a part of the United Kingdom is essentially different from the question which our thirteen colonies had placed before them, and which they undertook to solve, first by the Articles of Conlederation and next by our present Federal Constitution. We must reserve for future comment the still more intricate question of including all the British colonies and dependencies in an all-embracing imperial onfederation. Touching that project we will only at present remind the reader that the American colonies before the Revolution, while they protested against the principle of taxation without representation, repudiated with equal vehemence the proposal that their local interests should be represented in the far distant and necessarily ill-informed Parliament at Westminster: a fact ignored by most readers and by many

## The Red Man's Real Estate.

writers of American history.

The Commissioners who have been bar gaining with the Klowas and Comunches for the purchase of their surplus lands announce the readiness of the Indians to sell and the probable opening of more than 2,000,000 acres to settlement.

The Klowas and Comanches occupy the tract between the Wachita and Red rivers, west of the Chickasaw reservation. It is mountainous in the neighborhood of Fort Sill, but generally well watered. Under any agreement fixed upon the Indians will have severalty allotments, like the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, their neighbors.

The area now to be acquired is a little larger than the original Oklahoma purchases from the Creeks and Sciningles, and about two-thirds the size of Connecticut; yet it is not more than a sixteenth part of the land which the various tribes have sold or set aside for sale to the Government within three years.

The Sioux lands in the Dakotas yielded about 9,009,000 acres, we believe; the Chippewa lands, in Minnesota, about 4,000,000; the Crow lands, in Montana, about 1,890,000; the Colville reservation, in Washington about 1,500,000; the Fort Berthold region, in North Dakota, about 1,630,000; the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservation, in South Dakota. about 500,000; the Cour d'Alène, in Idaho, 184.960.

Coming to what was once the Indian Ter ritory, but now is in large part included within the territorial limits of Oklahoma, we flud first the Creek and Seminole release, aggregating 1,887,801; then the Chev enne and Arapahoe sale, about 3,000,000 the Wichita, close by, 574,000; the Sac and Fox, 391,185; the Iowa, 219,446; the Kickapoo, 180,466; the Tonkawa, 79,000; the Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee, 288,892; he Cherokee Strip, over 6,000,000; and no the Comanche and Apache, about 2,000,000.

All these transactions date either in their primary or final stages within the last two and a half years. The aggregate exceeds 33,000,000 acres, and while possibly in some cases the severalty allotments may not be deducted, in nearly or quite every instance the reckoning of areas open to settlement are exclusive of those set apart for Indian ecupation. We may safely say that an agregate of over 50,000 square miles has thus peen acquired by purchase within this short period. For some tracts \$1 an acre has been paid. In a few instances, for special reasons, the price may have fallen lower. but for many million neres as high as \$1.25 has been paid, while the price agreed upon for the Cherokee Strip is still higher. In some cases the lands are to be old for the benefit of the Indians, so that the exact yield will not be known for a time. Of the Payallup reservation less than 12,000 acres are to be sold, but it lies near the city of Tacoma, and, according to Secretary Noble, who recently visited it, some parts are worth \$500 or \$1,000 an acre. so that it is a serious problem how best to sell it for the Indians, who want to turn it

into money. The main point is that these various agreements, which may yield the Indians more than \$30,000,000, have been arranged at fair prices, considering that good land and bad are taken together and that the Government must wait a long time for returns from a large proportion of what it pays for at once. In no case, also, has the complaint been made that the red men do not retain enough for their own use. The allotments in severalty are liberal, and will increase in value through the opening of adjoining lands to white settlers, while the law wisely prevents their alienation during a long period, before the end of which the owners or their children may be able to take care of their interests.

# Major Jones Again.

The Inte Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the last Democratic National Committee, Major CHARLES HILL JONES. draws his tariff sword again in the sanctum of his journal, the St. Louis Republic, and flourishes it with the old-time sweep:

"The report that in the letter of acceptance he is preparing Mr. CLEVELAND will declare for a tariff high enough to cover the difference in labor cost between this country and Europe originates with a New York newspaper which opposed his nomination and which is still opposing him covertly. The Democratic party has declared and every Democrat believes that farif taxes and all other taxes should be levied for no other

surpose than Government revenue. purpose than Government revenue.

"The assertion that Mr. Clavalaxo will attempt to
'straddie' this platform, or that he will depart a hair's
breadth from its plain Democratic principle of right
and justice, is prepeterous. Had he not been in full
accord with the Chicage platform he would have at
once declined the nomination while the Convention
was in session."

Yet this is the same Major who, without sword or helmet and with drooping whiskers, on the night of last June 22, humbly presented to the National Democratic Com-House taxation to be forever the proper

nainstay of Federal revenues, and including this passage upon foreign and domes tic wages:

"When Costom House taxation is levied upon article of any kind produced in this country the difference be-tween the cost of labor abroad, when such difference exists, fully measures any possible benefit to labor."

When the free traders arose in indignation at this unqualified and deliberate recognition of the protective principle, and it amazed sorrow at finding Major JONES ar rayed against them after years of entire harmony, the Major retracted with hesitation. Before the concatenations of fate had swept the protection plank away utterly, he actually endeavored to get the free trade amendment "added" instead of substi-tuted. Why now is he of all men so strenuous that Mr.CLEVELAND should repudiate the original Joxes platform, particu larly as Mr. CLEVELAND has already announced a modification of the Chicago plank In his speech at Madison Square?

The JONES tariff plank or the Convention plank or the candidate's speeches or letters on that topic are for this occasion perfunctory and secondary. The only real fight is against the Force bill.

Perhaps the most remarkable, interesting, and popular old soldier in the Grand Army celebration in Washington was Bex BUTLER of Massachusetts. The veteran General must have felt very proud and looked very gay as he rode along Pennsylvania avenue in his carriage, welcomed by the acciamation of his marching comrades and the multitude of spectators. Grim, indeed, is BENJAMIN, but his face was wreathed in smiles on Tuesday. It was a triumph of the Roman

Another distinguished, herofe, and impressive old soldier in the parade was Gen. DAN SICKLES of New York long live the battered patriot!

Still another festive old soldier of historic fame was Gen. Palmen of Illinois, and his soul must have swelled as he held aloft the floral wreath which he got from the wee lassle

Yet other noble figures, many and memora ble, on horseback, in carriage, and afoot, were seen in the raview of the 70,000 veterans of the Grand Army of the Repblic, to whom be honor evermore!

The Chinese living in this country have made another mi-tage in appealing for protection to the Chinese Emperor, whom they address as "Son of Heaven for chillads of years." They ask this Emperor to aid them in resisting the Registration law adopted at the last session of Congress. He can't do it, and they ought to know better than to ask him to do it. They say that the Registration law is cruel and degrading. These words are foolish and unworthy of the Chinese intellect. We have not defended the law; but, after all, it merely requires them to put their names on a registry list for the information of our Government. We have already given them good advice. They had better think over it and take it. We lo not like their conduct in authorizing the Six Companies to beg the Emperor to interfere with American things. We do not believe he will take any notice of them. We warn them against badness.

We are not surprised to hear of Jersey City's dissatisfaction with its nasty water supply. Inspector Leake's account of the pollution of the l'assaic is enough to raise alarm. The Jersey City authorities will have to do something about it. They had better do it without loss of time. They will find it dangerous to neglect this hint.

The Committee of One Hundred for the Columbian celebration of next month in this city can get a few hints in the spectacular line from the Grand Army celebration of this week in Washington. Some of the things there were very good indeed, or even quite grand. For our night pageant in particular, suggestions can be got from the Washington pageant of Tuesday night, as portrayed in yesterday's Sun. Those prismatic tourbillions, callione rockets, aurora borealis bombs, Japanese fragons, and electrical catches of all kinds that they had in the Washington display of fireworks we must have here, and have in superior fashion. We suppose that all the members of the Committee of One Hundred read carefully our report of the Grand Army celebration, and therefore know about the decorations and spectacles there from which flappers may be obtained for the service of New York next month. We ought to make a resplendent show here. The Mayor of Chicago s coming to see it, and we shall print his pic

The Duhomeyans ought to start a newspaper. We get only the French accounts of the battles they fight with the French troops. We have recently had French accounts of two battles in which Dahomeyans were slaughtered by the thousand with hardly any loss of ife on the French side. We would like to get the Dahomey reports of these extraordinary sattles. Will his Majesty the King send them to us?

Well, suppose that the tune of the patriotic song. "America," is but the English tune, God Save the Queen" or the "King" as the case may be, what of it? Is that any reason why Boston should be low-spirited upon earning that it is to be sung by the school children there or. "Discoverer's Day," the 12th of October? Rubbish and nonsense! Flapdoodle and snivel! Why, we have taker several Old World tunes. Americanized them. wrapped the star-spangled banner around them, printed the Declaration of Independence on the back of them, put our glori ous Constitution atop of them, with the Amer can Fagle, or bird of freedom, right above it and started both Uncle Sam and Brother Jox THAN a-singing thereof as though never sung pefore; set the "Marseillaise" to American words in the American spirit: do the same thing with the "Wacht am Rhein;" do it with "Save the King" or the "Queen' is the case may be, according to circumstances; and the old thing is at once re generated, redeemed, and disenthralled by the genius of universal emancipation! We don't care a piece of continental currency whether a tune was born in Timbuctoo, Pats gonia, the clefts of the Himalayas, or the valey of the Spree; let it be Americanized, chris tened in the sparkling waters of the American ont, and filled with the inspiration that stirred the souls of the Revolutionary sires; let it take on the resplendent hues of American reedom, the red, white, blue, and rainbow colors of our own prismatic land: it is a new thing. The tune of "Save the" what was no got up by any English music scratcher; it exsted long before it was set to the puerile words which the English sing to it: it is an nheritance of America as well as of England; t was sung in the years of the antique, while ret royalty wore not its crown by the Thames. It belongs to Boston not less than to cockney

Let Americans therefore sing "God save America" to the tune of "America," without earing a shinplaster whether its deliant notes crack the ears of the royal unicorn that does ot dare to show fight under the shadow of the sword of Bunker Hill.

The drunken Russian General Dragowi morr, whom the Crar has degraded from his ought to be left at the head of an army, either in peace or war. It is a fact that a good many notable Generals have been hard and heavy drinkers; but nearly all the first-class military commanders of the world, such as CESAR and IANNIBAL in old times, Napoleon and MOLTEE in modern times, were men of temperate habit. ALEXANDER of Macedon was drunkard, as Dragominory of Russia is ALEXANDER was a cruel bully in his drunke orgics, as DRAGOMIROFF also has been. ALEX annua's death was hastened, or rather caused, by his drunkenness, and Dascournorr's

degradation has been brought upon him by drunkenness. The Russian is a small potato when compared with the Macedonian yet Dracominory is perhaps a bigger drunkard than ALEXANDER was. Among English Gen erals there have been several hard drinkers. Field Marshal the Duke of WELLINGTON drank far too heavily.

We are not a bit sorry for DRAGOMIROFF whose career has been cut short by the Czar. Out with the drunkards! They are not fit to hold any place of power. They cannot be safely intrusted with any responsibility.

The greatest compliment ever paid to the genius of a theatrical artist is the phrase the flashing legs of Miss LOTTIE COLLINS. which we find in the dignified and ever-instructive columns of Harper's Weekly. This should indemnify the lady for the savage criticisms in the journal of her late fellow traveller, the distinguished but not kindly disposed Mr. Godkin.

It is much more difficult to write about a man one knows than of a man of whom one know but little. -No. R. M. Datio.

This reminds us of a remark of Mr. Lewis GAYLORD CLARK, editor of the late Knicker-bocker Magazine. "It is difficult, not to say impossible," remarked this genial humorist, to convey unto others those ideas which we are not ourselves possessed of."

It is proper that the Jewish immigrants who are detained on Hoffman Island because they came here in cholera ships should be furnished with kosher meat and unleavened bread. The dictary laws of Judaism are very strict and are under the authority of the Mosaic faith. No Jew can violate them without doing violence to his religion. They are scrupulously observed by the Russian Jews, who are as orthodox as the Talmud, and who would perish of hunger rather than touch food that is not kosher. It is proper, therefore, that the quarantined children of Israel should ask and get only such ment as has passed under the rabbinical knife.

### Mr. Cleveland and Free Silver Coinage,

From the St. Louis Republic. From the N. Louis Republic.

Collumbia. Mo., Sept. 17.—This has been a great day for Boone county Democrats. At the open, house this afternoon Senator deorge G. Vest spoke for two hours. He made an elequent, forceful, and effective speech cien. Odin Guitar, the Republican leader arose in the audience and inquired about Mr. Cleveland's attitude regarding free silver. Senator Vest replied:

It is within my personal knowledge that Mr. Cleveland is in favor of free coinage of both gold and silver, and that be only differs with me in respect of the ratio, Guitar sat down, crushed, and the crowd went wild with enthusiasm.

#### Whittier.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Admitting due merit to the late J. G. Whittler as a post, who wrote in simple style about nature and domestic things, the pagan maxim, de mortuis uil nisi bonum, should not influence a critical estimate of his writings on foreign subjects.

When liberty was the theme he was aut to secome frantic, and, not possessing proper knowledge, he played havon with the muse. A shocking instance of this is his effusion "To Pius IX.," written when the late Pope was at Gaeta, an exile from his own dominions: Hider at Gaeta-selze thy chance! Coward and cruel, come: (To Rome.)

The poem proceeds, in the name of liberty, until the agony of insult is heaped up with

Scandal of the world! from thee
One needful truth mankind shall learn—
That kings and priests to liberty
And God are false in turn. The verses "To Pius IX." were written many years ago, and they are preserved in 1884. In a whining note he says: "The writer of these lines is no enemy of Catholies": and then he seeks an apology for this tirade in verse in the "confession" of one "Father Ventura."

Although Whittier stuck to his last honorably for a while as a shoemaker, he should, for his literary reputation, have stuck to it in matters, political and religious, only as regards his surroundings. Foreign things were very foreign to him. WILMAM J. McCLURE.

BARRYTOWN, Sept. 20, 1892.

It Has Come to Be a Popular Maxim. Just from the standpoint of a daily news paper. THE SUN is the greatest journal in this

suit everybody, but in the enterprising collection and careful, accurate presentatio of news from all over, The Sun has no superior anywhere. It has come to be a popular maxim that "If you see it in THE SUN it's so." Tammany Is a Democrat. From the Baltimure Son. There has been no occasion to "berate" Tammany

whole country. Its editorial policy doesn't

to reproach the New York politicians who were op-posed to Mr. Cleveland's nomination with lukewarm-ness since the Convention. Bourke Cockran, Sheehan, and Crozer made their fight openly, not covertly o under false pretence. They lost it, and, like good Dem ocrats, to all appearances they have turned in man fally to he p swell Mr. Cleveland's majority in New York.

### The Voice of Connecticut. From the Albany Times Union

Connecticut is one of the doubtful states, and the riews of her Democrats are important indications as to what policy is judicious in regard to the tariff.

# Kansas Philosophy.

I rom the Stableon Daily Glase, There is a good deal in becoming discouraged in Is falling in love with a grass widow any symptom of the har fever !

People learn everything else, but they never learn to three times a day to his wife.

When there is a surprise party, some one generally hears of it who is not invited, and tells. A woman with on ordinarily poor memory will remember every detail of how much money her husband has spent on his relatives in the past ten years An Alchison loafer receptly moved to Leavenworth, and in half an hour picked out the loafing headquarters

there. He looked for the whittlings on the aldewalk. We heard a woman say recently that it alway flatters a man to call him Colonel. Many men who annot be managed in any other way can be managed I you call them Colonel. If a wife really and truly cares for her husband, she

ver says she would gladly die for him, but she gets prictly up on a cold night and gets more cover withou saying any thing about it.

#### Commuters' Courtesies-The Man Next the Window. To the Poston or The Sex-Ser, What ought to be

said to a man who occupies the seat next to the win-dow, and when reading his paper opens it and holds it up in such a manner as to cut off the light of the window from the passenger next to the ais's?
This thing happens every day a great many times
on all the railroads running into New York, and is an nickrable nuisance. We cannot see what a man car intograble nutsance. We cannot see what a man can be timking of when sitting next the window to open his paper, hold it up about his head, fairly burying his head in its folds and entirely excluding the light of his window from the passenger in the seat with him.

When a man happens to be reading a morning paper the cort under such circumstances is at least, painful and streaming to man's such. Most and man't times each not next the window, and have the party occupying that seat hold up his maper, one hand on each outering and cann it in such a way as to take the whole light of the window, and then, with desiberation and case, funt up and down the columns of his paper for his morning meal of news. It is simply aboundable, and might to be abated. This bis is extensively read on all the morning trains, and we think you can and while be glad to help us, as dwe think a word like this state to the glass we can quickly inform him that we will have write his paper, and ha will feel his paper as every man atrauger, and comes from "up the read" a little further than we do, and acts as though we had no business in the same an unfairthing.

A Bic Lor of Communes. be thinking of when sitting next the window to oper

Not a Matter of Years. From Itie. "All the girls wear them"
"Do you still call yourself a girl !"
"Wby not! My hushand is atill one of the boya,
though my senior by twenty years."

From the Indianopolic Journal, Yabaley—Nade any election bets yet, Mudget Mudge—Guly a hat. Yabusy—Which size, morning or evening!

In a Plight. From the l'hitade phia Record.

She seemed to be in such distrass.

I saked if I nough! lend her
by help. She blushed and muttered,
If you've a spare suspender."

BENATOR BILL AT THE FRONT. Min Leadership in the Pivotal State Gives

From the Detroit Free Press. The ringing speech made in Brooklyn by the Hon. David B. Hill removes every vestige of hope in the Republican party that it might profit because of disaffection in the Demo cratic ranks of New York. The Senator's feally to the Democratic party unmistakably appears in utterances which enunciate the very fundamental principles of that party. As a loyal Democrat, Senator Hill stands for the choice and for the declaration of principles made by the party at Chicago. He does this without equivocation and without so much as an innuendo that could be tortured into a hint of that treason which Republicaes had in their desperation hoped for. He will help carry New York, and in her united Democracy lies a double assurance of party victory in the great national contest.

From the Rochester Union and Adventises, It is the greatest Republican disappointment of the campaign.

From the Philadelphia Record. The slump in Vermont and Maine was very damaging to Republican prospects, but the blow dealt by Eenator Hill in his Brooklyn speech is a deadlier thrust. It hurts, The State of New York is confessedly the Presidential battle ground. From the time when Cleveland and Stevenson were nominated in Chicago until the Brooklyn speech was delivered the hope that Senator Hill and his friends would sulk in their tents or take position of open hostility to the candidates of their party had been the backbone of Republican reliance. The speech removes all doubt. The Record is fain to congratulate Senator Hill, as well as the Democracy of the whole country, on this welcome turn of affairs and expected no less a thing at the hands of a Democrat upon whom his party has laid anointing hauds.

Senator Hill's manly deliverance has made the way of victory plain. From the Fall River Bally Globe

It marks the turning point in the tide and gives the most flattering assurance of victory for the national Democratic ticket.

from the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Daily Transc The most skeptical critic of his speech who seeks to find in it an undertone of insincerity. or the spirit of disloyalty to the Democratic andidate larking between the lines, will dis cover neither, because neither is there. Both senator Hill's entrance upon the campaign and the manner of it imply that the numeri ally strong and the tactically powerful faction of which he is the head, and which centres in and about Tammany Hall, means to give the Democratic national ticket united, earnest support at the polls. It gives an entirely new character to the campaign.

From the Utica Daily Press He is the strongest campaigner and one of the best politicians in his party. Few men have so large a following and wield so great an influence. From the Utica Cherrer.

It was such an address as Democrats were certain Senator Hill would make and Republicans were praying he would not make. It was the signal gun for the opening of the campaign, and its echoes will not die away before they swell into the grand salvos of artillery that celebrate the triumph of Democratic principles. From the New York Herald.

This latest speech strikes us as the most masterly one ever delivered by Senator Hill. From the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Senator Hill is "out," distinctly and unequivocally. Those who like to say "I told you so" may have the satisfaction of knowing that his position is just what might have been expected, defined in the way that might have been looked for. From the Syracuse Evening News

The only thing needed to inspire the Democracy of this State with the hope of victory was n emphatic and clear statement from Senator Hill. He has spoken and sounded the bugle call on his followers. They will respond with alacrity, for they have learned that where he leads it is safe for them to follow. From the Jersey City News

With a single breath David B. Hill dispelled the cloud of Republican lies with which it was sought to delude the voters as to the true internal condition of the Democratic party. From the Hartford Times,

Senator Hill's speech marked the reunion of the two wings of the Democratic party in

New York. From the Brooklyn Otisen. There was nothing lacking in the spirit or the manner of the effort to render it a delight the audience, an inspirat racy and an honor to the well-equipped, sincere, and fearless Senator.

From the Albany Morning Express His example again reveals his masters of the political art. It will strengthen his hold on the Democracy. It is a reflection on Mugwump methods so striking that it must appea to every man in the land who is possessed of a sense of fair dealing.

From the Boston Dally Globs. It is in truth a noteworthy contribution to the oratory of this campaign. Nor can it fail to exert widespread influence for the cause to which the orator has so eloquently affirmed

his loyalty and devotion. From the Troy Press

The Republicans have depended upon Dom peratic treachery in New York for Harrison's success, but they have reckoned without their They will find to their sorrow that where the victorious Democracy, represented by leaders like Hill, Murphy, Sheehan, Croker, and McLaughlin, is the strongest Cleveland's majorities will be relatively the largest.

From the Baltimore Sun. On the subject of party duty and party loyalty at this juncture Senator Hill is as emphatic as the most ardent Democrat could desire. The example is one that should address itself to every Democrat.

I ram the Post-Express David B. Hill was a candidate before the Chicago Convention for the Presidential nomination, and he was bound in honor, therefore, to support the ticket put in nomination by the Convention and the policy which it set forth. As a public man he was required to make a public, manifestation of his purpose to support its action, and he did so at Brooklyn.

From the Newburgh Daily Register. An effective outline of the principles of the Democratic party. From the Rome Daily Sentinel.

Cold comfort for the Republicans who hoped this fall to profit by a possible lukewarmness on the part of the Senator and his friends toward the Democratic national ticket.

From the Concord People and Patrict. His speech has done the cause of Democracy in the Empire State an inestimable service and has added to his fame as an orator and shown anew that he is a loyal, unwavering Democrat. His speech constitutes a notable addition to the literature of the campaign, and will have great influence upon the result.

From the Allasy Time-Union. The friends of Gov. Hill, who are the great majority of the Democracy in this State, will follow his lead, and it will not be their fault if the electoral vote of New York is not given to Cleveland and Stevenson, From the Neuerk Journal.

Achilles has emerged from his tent in full panoply of war, and wheeled his chariot in the forefront of battle. From the Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Advertiser

Governor Hill has made true his famous words, "I am a Democrat." From the Buffalo Courter

A very effective campaign speech.

Senator Hill has defined his position. He has come out flat-footed in behalf of the Dem ocratic ticket. He declares that it should recoive the support of every Democrat. From the Richmond Dieparch

The speech puts him on record-where we always felt confident he would be found in loyal support of the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President. The influence of Mr. Hill's speech will be very great.

ONLY ONE LEGAL HOLIDIT

But the Public School Children and the City's Employees to Have the Other, The Columbus Celebration Naval Parade Committee held a meeting at 280 Broadway vesterday, at which the general plan laid out at the meeting of representatives of the shipping interests, held Tuesday, was adopted. This contemplates the formation of the naval parade in two columns near the Narrows, proeccding in this formation up the Bay and the North River to Riverside Park, and counter-

sailing to the Battery, where the parade will be dismissed. President Parsotti of the Association of Italian Societies made a novel proposition to the Committee of One Hundred yesterday. He asked that the societies he represents be allowed to build a temporary structure in the form of a kloman amphitheatre at Fighth avenue and Fifty-ainth street, where the Columbus statue is to be erected. In this amphitimatic he proposes to give several open-air concerts and other entertainments.

Edward V. Skinner of the Committee on Transportation and Accommodation reported vesterday that all the trunk railroad lines have agreed to an excursion rate to this city for the celebration of one and one-third fares for round-trip tickets.

There has been much inquiry as to the number of holidays there will be during the celebration. There is but one holiday made such by the Legislature, and that is Weinesday, Oct. 12, the anniversary of the discovery of America. Monday, the day of the children's parade will be a school holiday by reason of the action of the Board of Education, and the Board of Aidenmen will probably make it a city holiday. Congress has made Oct. 21, the date of Chicago's celebration, a legal holiday. asked that the societies he represents be al-

TO REMEDY A CRYING EVIL

The Harlem Brawbridges Opened 41,985 Times in a Year.

Commissioner Tappen offered a resolution at yesterday's meeting of the l'ark Board requiring all tugs on the Harlem River to have drop, or telescope, smokestacks and flagstaffs on and after Oct. 20, 1802. He explained that such action would prevent the frequent interruntion to traffic across the bridges occasioned by the necessity to open the draws to allow the passage of small craft which could pess under the bridges at almost any stage of the

tide if they were rigged as required by the resolution. tide if they were rigged as required by the resolution.

Commissioner Tappen, as an argument in support of his resolution, produced the record of the number of times the drawbridges on the Harlem were required to be opened during the year ending Sept. 30, 1891. During that time the Third avenue draw was opened 16,285 times, that at Madison avenue 5,951, the Second avenue draw 8,081 times, and the New York Central Railroad draw 11,018 times.

The resolution was discussed and laid over for final action at the next meeting.

President Dana was authorized to secure expert opinions as to the best methods of treating the bettom of the Central Park lakes and ponds, with a view to improving their sanitary condition.

condition.

The Greely statue was located in the triangle in Broadway between Thirty-second and Thirty-third street and will face Broadway.

IIS DEBTS CONFESSED.

The Metropolitan Opera House May Be Sold Under This Judgment. Judgment for \$101,000 was entered on some ession in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Metropolitan Opera House Company, in favor of Earl Clinton Potts, on assigned claims. It is said that the opera house will be sold

under this judgment. The judgment was based on thirteen notes endorsed over to Potts. Twelve of them. each for \$7,500, were made by the company on May 27, 1891, in favor of the following persons, respectively: William K. Vanderbilt, Luther spectively: William R. Vanderbilt, Luther Kountze. George G. Haven. Edward Coopen William C. Whitney, Robert Goelet, George Honry Warren, Henry G. Marquand, Adrian Iselin, George Peabody Wetmore, George N. Curtis. and James A. Roosevelt. The other note, for \$11,000, was made by the company on Aug. 1 last, in favor of Roosevelt & Son.

Payment on the notes was demanded on Sept. 17. When sult was brought the company, through Bliss, Rives & Montgomery, confessed judgment.

CANADIANS FOR ANNEXATION.

Mr. Macdonald Says It Is the Issue of the Future in the Bominion.

Boston, Sept. 21.-Alderman E. A. Macdonald of Toronto, who is in Boston on invitation of the North American Union League, believes strongly in the annexation of Canada to the United States. While he does not pretend to say that Canada is wildly enthusiastic for annexation, he does claim that all through the

nexation, he does claim that all through the Dominion there is a feeling of great friendship for the United States.

"The feeling of hostility," he said, "is purely artificial and the antipathy to the United States is kept alive only by the politicians. Why, annexation will become a factor in some future United States election, and some time later the Canadians here will turn the balance of power in favor of the proposition. Canada is but the breeding place for first-class American citizens. The Englishman has \$100 invested in the United States to every \$1 in Canada. So far as Canada is concerned, annexation will be the only important thing to be determined at the next general election."

SUNBEAMS.

-Dantel Wilson of Harpswell, Ma., was a queer sort of crank. Being displeased with his wife because she went often to church, he tried to strangle her. Thwark-ed in this performance, when she and the children deserted him he committed suicide by shooting.

-An immense four-wheeled truck for carrying very heavy pieces of stone or metal astonishes pedestrians on Fifth avenue once in awhile. Its hind wheels are at least ten feet in diameter. On one of the great timbers is the name "Baby." Everybody who sees it for the first time smiles at the pleasantry of the name. —A movel spectacle of a steam vessel being stoked with bank notes was witnessed recently at a Mediterranean port. Forty-five sacks of the apparently valu-able paper were forced into the furnace of the vessel's

oiler under the eyes of the stokers, who seemed to desire to possess themselves of at least a handful of what they somewhat inelegantly styled "rum fuel." The notes were cancelled documents of the Bank of Algiers, whose manager watched the combustion. -The new British House of Commons is much older than the one that preceded it; that is, the average age of its members is much greater. The ages range from 22 to 90. It has two members only 22 years of age, and Mr. Villiers is again the father of the House, being 10 years of age. Four other veterans are Mr. Isaac Holden, 85; Mr. Gladstone, 82, and Mr. C. Wright, 82, It has 40 members whose ages range from 22 to 88, 143 from 31 to 40, 107 from 41 to 50, 173 from 51 to

60 78 from d1 to 70, and 4 from 81 to 90. -She is only 8 years old, this small New Yorker, but nourished in a free thinking family she has absorbed the agnostic theories of her elders, has decided opinions of her own, in short, is an out-and-out small atheist. Fo some time past she has been much interested in a little companiou, a recent acquaintance, but, to the surprise of the family, recently she positively refused to accept a tea party invitation from the child. Heing presed for an explanation she at last gave it: "Well, I'll tell you why. I just cannot play with her. She's one of these common kind of children who believe in hell" -One of the finest sime within twenty miles of New York is in the yard of a private dwelling in Fourth avenue, Mount Vernon. The tree measures at least four feet in diameter at the ground, and nearly seven feet at the point from which the main branches shoes. Several branches are two and a hair feet in diameter. each. The apread of the branches must cover a circle considerably more than 100 feet in diameter. A large pavilion has been erected beheath the tree, with a stairway leading up to the great branches. It has been

stout from bands. -There seems to be some mittration of the elm scourge this year. The beetle which attacks the leaves before moleummer and reduces many of them to mere skeletons has been at work for several years pech. Its ravages were at first directed against the English sime, which are more or less tender in this country, but in time the pest reached the halive clima. Trees within the city limits, and expectally in the small park, have suffered most this year. These in Central Park have been less affected, while these in the suburbs have

necessary to hold the branches together by means of

fared better still. Young clims recently transplanted have been especially demograd. -- Carrier pigeous played interesting parts in the newspaper work of the recent elections in Great Brit-ain. Important candidates an out of the way country districts poorly smouded with telegraphic facilities, as Mr. Gladatone's indiction district, were accompanied n their tours by newspaper men provided with carin their tours by newspaper men provided with Car-rier pigeons. The repricers who went with Mr. Glad-stone had a rigular "pigeon man" with them. When Mr. Gladstone delivered speeches from its carriage the reporters write their reports on thin tissue sheets, "finings," and passed them to the pigeon man. The sheets were attached to the pigeons' legs by rubber lands and the birds set free. The birds performed ex-cellent across in carrying the matter to neighboring cellent service in carrying the matter to neighboring cities or tengraph senires, as they had been trained. On several occasions, however, on fine, warm days, the birds slighted on roofs and sunned themselves for

as hour or so, while the pigeon man tried to coar them in so as to fie his copy, and the matter they carried had to be left out of the latest editions.